

Daily British Colonist.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1886.

VOLUME LVI
No. 95

Twenty-Eighth
YEAR.

Daily Colonist.
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY
By D. W. HIGGINS.
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.
TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....\$10
Part of a year at the same rate
Per Week (if delivered).....25 Cents.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—For line solid non-
pareil—First insertion 10 cents, each subsequent
insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not
inserted every day 10 cents per line each insertion.
No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

THEATICAL ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per
line each insertion.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Among the local items or read-
ing matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or \$1.50
per month. If inserted in columns "What
the People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion or
\$2 per month. No special notice inserted or
less than 85.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as dis-
tinguished from everything of a transient character
—that is to say, advertising referring to regular
mercantile and manufacturing concerns—costs a line
per line solid nonpareil, the duration of publication
to be specified at the time of ordering advertise-
ment.

More than one fortnight and not more than one
month—50 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fort-
night—40 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted
for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every
day insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instruc-
tions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of
specified period will be charged as if continued for
full term.
Liberal Allowance on yearly contracts
"Quitting attention" to an advertisement, 20 cents
per line each insertion.
S. Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL
METAL—not mounted on Wood.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST—Postage free to any
part of the Dominion.....\$2.00
Six Months.....\$1.25
Three Months.....\$1.00
WEEKLY ADVERTISING—Ten cents a line
solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement
inserted for less than 25.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH SESSION.

Monday, March 29th.

Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. Mr. Beaulieu.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Semlin asked the minister of finance
for the returns of expenditure of the money
paid on account of drydock construction.

Hon. Mr. Smith—Did not the honorable
gentleman hear the explanation made in
the house the other day?

Mr. Semlin—Certainly not.

Hon. Mr. Smith—Well, it was made.

Hon. Mr. Duck—I explained that the
money had been paid into the consolidated
revenue of the province and expended as
shown in the public accounts.

Mr. Dunsen complained that the Times
alluded to him as having changed his front
in regard to the naming of Vancouver. He
had never done so.

Hon. Mr. Duck presented a message from
the lieutenant-governor, containing the
schedule to supply bill and supplementary
estimates. Referred to committee of supply.

Mr. Beaven said he had voted with the
poes on the amendment to the Vancouver
water works bill, instead of with the ayes,
as given in the Colonist.

ESTIMATES.

Hon. Mr. Duck moved that the estimates
be proceeded with showing the probable
expenditure of the revenue for the
year ending June 30th, 1887.

He decried the arrogance
of the opposition press for having filled its
columns with erroneous and misleading
statements regarding the financial condition
of the province, adding that Mark
Twain had spoken the truth when he said
the less a person knew about a subject
the more willing he was to speak about
it. At the same time time very able dis-
sertations on the financial condition of
the province had been made both by the
opposition and the government, and he
thought it not for the obligatory custom
of the finances being dealt with in what
was known as the budget speech, it would
be necessary for him to deal with them on
that occasion. But there had been one good
effect of the windy harangues that had
emanated from the opposition papers, viz
that they had been so lavish with their
stock arguments and wholesale denun-
ciation as to have expended the whole of
their ammunition and were now utterly
depleted. Their big guns had been
expended and they had made an uncon-
ditional surrender. (Oh, oh.) It was true
the wind had been taken out of his sails,
—(hear, hear from the opposition side)—
but not by hon. members
opposite (laughter). The battle had
been fought already, so to speak, and
therefore he had little or nothing to do.
[Mr. Galbraith: Hear, hear.] The affairs
of the province had been conducted in an
orderly manner, and its condition
could well be characterized as prosperous.
Loth as he was to follow in the footsteps
of adversaries who, while flooded with
ignorance had not hesitated to decry the
efforts of others, he could not pass over,
without comment, the disingenuousness
of the position they had taken and the
untruthfulness which was only equalled
by the ignorance displayed in the remarks
of the opposition journals when dealing
with the public accounts. [Hear.] His
honorable member of the government began
last March, and his financial knowledge
of the province previous to then had been
acquired only by the general means avail-
able to all, an explanation which he hoped
would procure him indulgence in respect
to any inability he might display in the
course of his speech. The financial con-
dition of the province improved since pre-
vious to confederation, and immediately
after, would be referred to by him and
traced up to the end of June 30th, 1885,
and also up to the end of 1886, and from
thence up to date. The indebtedness of
the province in 1871 was \$1,405,000.03. At
the time of confederation, an equaliza-
tion of liabilities gave to B. C. \$1,656,200
as a recognized asset, on which interest
is paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per
annum. The resources that were relin-
quished when this asset was established
were customs, harbor dues, excise and
postage, which represented then an an-
nual sum of \$200,157.00. This showed
that the province lost nothing by confed-
eration. The revenue and expenditure for
1871 were about equally balanced,

but the provincial debt weighed heavily,
requiring an annual payment
of nearly \$160,000, leaving lit-
tle money for expenditure on
public works—about \$149,000—with a
debt of \$1,405,000.03 and no available as-
sets. What a change since then has taken
place. On entering confederation com-
parative affluence and financial freedom
was inaugurated with better public ser-
vices and a lasting Dominion subsidy,
and notwithstanding certain drawbacks
that had once obtained, there was no
doubt that confederation had been a wise
and statesmanlike act. The an-
nual receipts of the province
from ordinary revenue since
1871 were the deficit, showing
a total of \$5,719,955. Since 1883 there
had been an annual increase over the
average previous annual revenue of nearly
\$200,000, the date when the present gov-
ernment accepted office. [Hear, hear.]
The "light Canada" policy of the previous
government was abandoned, and the
present government would say that the pro-
vince had not advanced, and that, in spite
of the difficulties of the Chinese question,
considerable strides had not also been
taken in this latter respect. If it could be
shown by returns that the revenue increased
fifty per cent., agricultural resources de-
veloped and general business increased, which
could be shown, then he thought the gov-
ernment had a right to the confidence of
this house and the country. The present
administration and, notwithstanding the
many wild assertions made by the opposi-
tion, the country, the safe, and the govern-
ment would continue to prosper, supported
as it was by a majority of the people's rep-
resentatives. [Hear, hear.] Since con-
federation the government had obtained
permission to issue debentures to the
amount of one million dollars; also to ob-
tain \$945,478.97 capitalization of a certain
portion of the Dominion subsidy, and to
borrow \$2,838,578.97. The total net re-
venue of the province since confederation
had been \$7,397,502. The Dominion sub-
sidy constituted about one-third of the
provincial revenue and had remained un-
changed except to an increase to which he
should refer. The additional proportion-
ate increase of the allowed debt to the
provinces gave to British Columbia an
increase of subsidy to \$228,000. In 1875
the capital of \$4,500,000 was decreased
to \$4,200,000, at which figure it re-
mained until 1884, when a slight in-
crease took place. The amount of debentures
still unpaid was \$745,500 payable in
the city of London, in England, on May,
1889, though a portion of the sum
was already provided by an accumulation
of the sinking fund. Land sales for 1885
had aggregated nearly \$200,000, showing
an increase of nearly 500 per cent. over
those of the previous government, and
nothing spoke better for a country and
its government than an increase of its
agricultural inhabitants. There had been
no considerable fluctuation in sources of
revenue of minor importance. Under the
head of licenses the amount had fallen
off, though this did not, unfortunately,
show a decrease in the love of strong
drink,—great as had been the success of
the temperance organizations. The result
was due to having given to municipalities
the power to regulate the granting of
licenses, though latterly there had
again been an increase. In 1871 marriage
licenses had netted \$947, which dwindled
down in 1873 to \$135 (groans). But the
marriage market again boomed up
(applause) until, in 1885, the sum for
marriage licenses amounted to \$1175
[Frantic applause from Mr. Galbraith.]
But tolls had undergone material changes.
In 1871 the collections amounted to \$28,
622.92. After 1882 the freight from road
tolls by additional stimulus of railway
construction increased to \$42,000, but
fell off again, as the railway obtained the
benefit of so much freight traffic by
road. Good roads offered inducement to
miner, trader and farmer, and it was
argued with reason that the tax of the sup-
port of these roads should be equally borne.
The original cost of the trunk road had
been nearly \$2,000,000, and while to this
might be due our debt, the completion of
the railway would render superfluous a
great deal of the cost of maintenance.
The imposition of the road tolls, in its
present one-sided aspect, was a gross in-
justice, and the government, at the ex-
press representation of all the merchants,
and especially those for Cariboo, had deter-
mined to abolish the tax altogether.
[Cheers.] The provincial revenue
of three dollars per head indicated
a population of 21,000 as against
5000 in 1871—a fact which in spite of
part of the tax having been collected
from Chinese, furnished a fairly correct
augury of successful legislation. [Cheers.]
The province had lost on payment of
public debt, since confederation, \$489,
100.87, showing that however necessary
public debt was at times, it was always
an expensive luxury. A rumor had been
current that a deficiency of \$53,000 ex-
isted. In order to show that the prov-
ince had not been robbed, even to the
fraction of a cent, he entered into a de-
tailed account of expenditure and re-
ceipts. The expenditures for the year
showing an apparent liability of assets
was, to the extent of \$102,711.12, that
was proceeding at the time. Had the
liabilities balanced the assets, there would
have been a surplus of \$104,698.07,
but as it was, the liabilities up to the end
of June had been reduced to \$49,763.76,
an explanation which he hoped would be
satisfactory to the opposition. In ex-
penditure in connection with the public in-
stitutions the difference had not been
of sufficient importance to call for
serious consideration, although the
allusion to the increase of expenditure
called for liberal support of institutions
for the assistance of those afflicted in
mind and body. In 1884 the increase in
the administration of justice to that of
the previous year was over \$17,000, and
there had since been an increase to \$39,
000. The reason for this was owing to in-
crease of population, inauguration of re-
compense for juror service, for in 1883
the present government introduced an
act entitling every petit juror west of the
Cascades to \$1.50 per day, and \$2.00 per
day to those from east of those moun-
tains. It was simply impossible in the
natural course of events to avoid an in-
crease in the cost of the administration
of justice, and this increase was bound
to continue. In one way it indicated an
expansion of physical growth with which
came an increase of moral force in a

greater corresponding degree than that
certain amount of lawlessness which was
inseparable from all communities. In
1871 the sum of \$15,000 was placed on
the estimates for education. The cost of
this branch had now reached \$100,000,
and was still progressing. The cost per
head of education in Ontario amounted
to 27 cents, as against \$2.00 per head for
every man, woman and child in the pro-
vince of British Columbia. [Hear, hear.]
In 1883 \$4 the cost here had been \$68,953,
and the government of this province at
present contributed proportionately eight
times as much as Ontario. It was true that
our educational facilities were inferior, but
taking into account the remoteness of va-
rious parts of the province and similar
considerations it would be seen that British
Columbia could not suffer by comparison
in this respect. He had no doubt that
when the necessity for public matriculation
had been advanced as to justify the in-
auguration of a public university, the gov-
ernment would give the measure. [Hear, hear.]
Education in British Columbia, so far
as the Dominion was concerned, was a
farce, and teachers were as ignorant as
their pupils. The Indians were capable of
being educated and even refined. Sur-
rounding influences and not innate causes
were the reason for their intellectual fail-
ure, and experience supported this view.
Education, combined with fairness and
justice, had always been found superior to
brute force, and when so treated the In-
dian had displayed nothing but friendliness
and good feeling. [Hear, hear.] Canada
had undertaken the care of these
Indians, and he hoped that a modicum
of fairness and justice would be meted
out to them from that quarter. The ex-
penditure under the head of public works
since confederation, totaled, including
dock construction, the sum of \$3,075,300,
being an average of \$219,044.32. The
estimated expenditure during 1885, was
\$683,201.21. The actual expenditure
\$656,025.15. Unforeseen circumstances
necessitated discrepancies between esti-
mated and actual revenue, and the differ-
ence would also show a proportionate re-
laxation, to the same estimated and actual ex-
penditure. A comparison of the receipts and
expenditures of the province previous to
and since the accession of the present gov-
ernment showed that in spite of the ex-
penditure last year on public works of
\$218,000.00 and the liability of over
\$193,000, with which the government ac-
cepted office, there had been at the end
of December, 1885, only an overdraft of
\$129,454.23 and at the end of June,
1886 this would have decreased to \$123,
000. Judging by the result of the finan-
cial of the previous administration the
present government would have been war-
ranted in claiming the present term of office
with a liability of over \$400,000. He
now came to the estimates up to June
30th, 1887, and these he did not think he
could go into very extensively. Land
sales had been placed at \$100,000, which
he thought they would fully equal this
year; an increase had been made in the
administration of justice, and also a large
increase in the matter of education. There
had been no particular increase in salaries.
Several new appointments had been made
in the mining districts. To sum up the
financial affairs of the province to the close
of the fiscal year, 1887, the matter stands
thus: Total amount required to 30th
June, 1886, \$519,870. Total available
for year's services, \$381,375.63; which,
deducting from amount required, leaves
\$138,494.47, and allowing for unpaid bal-
ances, \$30,000, leaves balance to be pro-
vided for to June 30th, 1886, of \$108,494.
47. The appropriation over revenue for
1887 amounts to \$124,503.45. This
makes an average deficit of \$14,000.00
per annum, and the government of 1887,
of plans the service to 30th June, 1887,
of \$249,357.92, and arrangements had
been made with the Bank of British
Columbia for that amount. He thought
all things being considered the finances of
the province were in a most satisfactory
condition. As he had previously stated, it was not necessary
for him to go fully into this part of the
finance, and would therefore move that
the house go into committee of supply.
[Loud and prolonged cheers.]
Mr. Beaven said, considering that the
supplementary estimates had only come
down this afternoon, that the leader of
the government should consent to an
adjournment of the question until to-
morrow.

Hon. Mr. Smith—No.
Mr. Beaven said the speech of the hon-
orable finance minister was disappointing
and showed that the finances of the pro-
vince were in desperate straits. The his-
tory of the government was one of decep-
tion. They had been telling that their
policy had been successful and the coun-
try prosperous. But the fact was that
the prosperity was due to circumstances
in which the present government had no
part. The finances of the country were
at a low ebb when the present finance
minister took office, and therefore it was
not to be attributed to him, and gentle-
men on this side of the house, that a
certain amount of sympathy with him.
He was satisfied that there was no new
paper that had done so much to build up
the present government as The Colonist.
It had been a good friend to honorable
gentlemen opposite. (Mr. Beaven here
read a number of local items from The
Colonist in reference to business in 1882.)
One of which stated "that there was a
good time coming."
Hon. Mr. Smith—You see it was all
coming. [Laughter.]
(Continued on third page.)

**Freight Rates from Spence's
Bridge to Granite Creek**

Have been lowered to 4 1/2 cents per pound.

This trail has been open and uninterrupted
during the winter. Port Moody or
Hammond to mines are 6 1/2 to 7 cents per
pound.

New and second-hand clothing
bought and sold.—Highest cash price
paid for Superfluities or Cast-off Garments,
Blankets and Overcoats. TRAVELERS hav-
ing surplus of clothing can sell
them for cash to
N. POINTEY, Johnson st., near Broad.

The latest sensation in the novel de-
partment, Lady Brammer, by the
Duchess, 100 copies expected in a few
days by T. N. Hibben & Co.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity
strength and wholesomeness. More economical than
the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competi-
tion with the multitude of low test, short weight
brands or phosphate powders. Sold only in Cans
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall St., N. Y.

What a Wife Said.

Simply this and nothing more:
It came from LAMLEY & CO.'s store;
Has proved to be a perfect cure,
Does not cost, taste, and sure—
THAT GUM TONIC (EUCALYPTUS) CURE SYRUP.

Messrs. LAMLEY & CO. would call the
attention of their friends and the public to
this excellent preparation, made in
Australia and in San Francisco, California,
from the leaves of a peculiar variety of
the eucalyptus or blue gum tree of Aus-
tralia. It has no sickening property to
disturb the stomach, and is most reliable
for curing Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,
Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup or
any tendency to consumption.

LAMLEY & CO.,
Agents for Victoria.

If you are suffering from a sense of
extreme weariness, try one bottle of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. It will cost you but one
dollar, and it will do you incalculable
good. It will do away with that tired
feeling, and give you new life and energy.

Rapid Work.

"For two years I was troubled with dys-
pepsia—could neither labor nor rest, and
less than one bottle of B. L. B. relieved
me—3 bottles cured me." So says John A.
Rappell, of Farmerville, Burdock Blood
Purifiers cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney
complaints, and all impurities of the sys-
tem.

A fine display of beautiful Easter Cards
at Hibben & Co.'s.

FRANCIS' STABLES

THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR ESTAB-
lishment

Will be opened by the undersigned on the 1st April,
as a

FEED, SALE AND LIVERY

STABLE.

HORSES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, HACKS
AND LANDAUS

TO LET ON REASONABLE TERMS.

HORSES BOARDED BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
And the Best Attention Guaranteed.

Parties hiring at these Stables may rest assured
that only the very best will be sent out.

Very Very Reasonable.

JOHN R. TAIT,
Late of the Fashion Stables.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINA-
tion will commence at Victoria, B. C., on
TUESDAY, the 11th May, at 9 a. m. For ap-
plication may be had from Col. C. T. Dupont, sub-
examiner, until Friday, the 30th April, and must be
returned to him not later than the 30th May.

P. LESEY,
Comdt and Secy.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE ABOVE SOCIETY WAS DULY ORGAN-
ized on Saturday evening, the 20th instant.

All persons who may be eligible wishing to join
the society can do so WITHOUT PAYMENT OF EN-
TRANCE FEE, by signing the roll at the Secretary's
office and payment of one month's dues (\$6c.) next
year's dues (\$80) in advance.

PRIOR TO THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL OR NEXT.

All members who have already joined are requested
to call at the Secretary's office and sign the roll at
once.

By order,
C. MORTON, Secretary.

Feb. 22nd, 1886.

PIANOFORTES.

TWO PIANOFORTES BY COLLARD & COLLARD
For Sale at REDUCED PRICES

By FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE,
1015 St. W. W. H. STREET.

**THE SPLENDID
CLYDE-PERCHERON STALLION**

ROB ROY

WILL MAKE THE SEASON AT J. D. FEMBER-
TON'S Farm.

ROB ROY is rising 4; Bright Dappled Bay; 17
hands; and 1600 lbs.

SEE HIM BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

TERMS:
Season.....\$20 00
Insurance.....30 00
Groceries, 1st Service.....1 00
25 Rags Pastured at \$3 per month. mh10 1m

RAGS! RAGS!

SIX CENTS A POUND PAID FOR CLEAN RAGS
at The Colonist office. mh11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sisters of

Charity

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant
Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the
inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in
the treatment of sore eyes and skin
diseases, among the many unfortunate
children under their care. Mrs. S. D.
Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con-
cerning the treatment of her daughter,
who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol-
lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything
that helped her so much. I think her eyes
never looked so well, as now, since they
were affected, and her general health is
now a better. A. J. Simpson, 147 East
Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass., writes:
"My weak eyes were made strong by
using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton,
Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number
of years I have been troubled with a
humor in my eyes, and was unable to
obtain any relief, until I commenced
using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

in all cases requiring a powerful alterative
treatment.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all Druggists.

Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & SALOONS.

THE ESOMOND HOTEL,

FRONT AND MORRISON, PORTLAND.

ON AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.

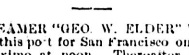
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTMENT; GEN-
tly located; coaches to and from every steam-
er; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices
quite a low rate in the building.

THOS. GUINANE, Prop.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

PACIFIC COAST

STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMERS.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE STEAMER "GEO. W. ELDER" WILL SAIL
from this port for San Francisco on Saturday,
the 2nd proximo, at 10 a. m. The sailing day will
be WEEKLY, and the sailing days will be
EVERY SATURDAY AT NOON.

Until further notice. WELCH, RUTHER & CO.,
Agents.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

PURCHASE, SELL AND LEASE PROPERTY.
Collect Rents, make Loans on Mortgage and
transact all business relating to

REAL ESTATE.

Maps, showing the various districts on the Island
and Mainland, the location of desirable City Lots,
Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands, can be
consulted at their office.

**In the Supreme Court of
British Columbia.**

LEISER VERSUS A. MAYER & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER MADE IN this
action on Friday the 26th day of February,
1886, by the Honorable, Sir Matthew Baillie
Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice, the undersigned has
been appointed Receiver of all the Personal Estate,
Effects and Credits of Alexander Mayer and Marcus
Wolfe, trading under the name, style and firm of A.
Mayer & Co. of Nanaimo, (such appointment being
without prejudice to any prior mortgages upon the
said estate.)

All persons owing any moneys or having any se-
curities or belonging to or in which the said firm
or either of the members thereof may have any in-
terest whatever, are forthwith required to pay over
or account for the same to the undersigned.

JAMES CHARLES PRYOR,
Receiver.

Dated at Victoria, March 3rd, 1886.

E. H. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

DECOMES NEW BLOCK, GOVERNMENT ST.

VICTORIA, B. C.

P. O. Box 474.

JULIUS WEST,

GENERAL SAVENGER

ORDERS MAY BE LEFT AT ROBT. PORTER'S
Island Market, corner Johnson and Douglas
streets.

DR. CHIPP,

M. R. C. S., ENGLAND, L. S. A., LONDON.

OFFICE—BATHING AND LADY'S STREETS.

**HOURS—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M., 2 TO 4 P. M.,
to 8 P. M.**

NOTE—Women and children only 2 to 4 p. m.
Residence—Broad, near Fort St. Telephone 2p
88.

ALLSOP & MASON,

ESTATE AGENTS

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
LONDON OFFICE—2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE AT LOW

Daily Colonist

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29th, 1886

L. P. FISHER, Advertising Agent, 21 Merchant Exchange, San Francisco, is authorized to receive all advertisements for the columns of this paper.

\$20 REWARD

Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person who may steal The Colonist from the door of a subscriber.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

In a speech which occupied in delivery nearly the whole of yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Duck, minister of finance, addressed the house on the estimates. The speech was a most exhaustive and withal an eloquent one, one in which the flowers of oratory lent their richness of color to the more sober hue of hard facts. The financial condition of the province was traced and compared from year to year since 1871 to the date of confederation with Canada, and the varied rates of progress were pointed out with what might be designated arithmetical nicety. The abandonment by the present government of the "tight Canada" policy of their predecessors, which had so materially retarded the advancement of the province, had almost immediately made itself felt, and he conclusively demonstrated that the revenue of the province had increased, in the hands of the present administration, in the year 1885, by the amount of \$1,000,000, and that in the general business of the country had correspondingly shared. The fluctuations in the annual number of marriages, as shown by the license returns, were made the subject of a humorous parallel with the relations of varying friendliness of the province with the Dominion during the same period, the speaker sending home the force of the simile by declaring that the matrimonial market had never been bricker than at the present time;—an announcement that was received with merited signs of appreciation. The financial condition of the province was shown to be as public accounts already submitted—that and nothing more, in spite of the evil intentioned misrepresentations of the opposition journals. The extensive expenditure on public works, the constant additions to our population, and not as evidence of an increase of crime disproportionate to the increase of our numbers. The nature of the country—which is one of great distances—and the comparative sparseness of its population residing in districts considerably outlying several common centres, render in many cases the administration of the law very expensive indeed, a notable example being furnished in the cost of a late criminal trial held at the last assizes. Another item of some magnitude in regard to this branch of the public service is the system of recompense to jurors which the present government have inaugurated. The education of the Indians, whose charge had been assumed by the Dominion government was stated to have been, so far as the latter were concerned, entirely neglected, and the speaker expressed a hope that a little more lively and practical interest would be displayed by that government in the moral welfare of the tribes, in whose cause the missionaries of the various religious persuasions were so earnestly laboring. In speaking of the zeal with which the present administration had furthered the cause of public education, the honorable gentleman voiced the assurance of the government that when the necessity arose for the establishment of a university it would be at once recognized and receive substantial aid from them. In concluding his long and interesting speech, the speaker briefly recapitulated the stable condition of the country's finances, the soundness of its credit and the welfare of the province generally, closing by expressing, amid hearty applause, his belief in the advent of still greater and lasting prosperity.

PERSONALITIES IN JOURNALISM

The recent majority obtained by the Macdonald government was unprecedented. The effect on the country at large cannot be otherwise than beneficial. Not alone does the majority confirm and strengthen the hold of the present government on the country; it has administered a wholesome snub to the French bolters and the Globe wing of the liberal party. The Globe has made itself exceedingly obnoxious by its offensive and indecent allusions to those members who conceived it to be their duty to vote that Riel had been righteously executed. It is believed that the course of the Globe and the Globets all over the country has greatly weakened the grip party and destroyed any prospect of success the paper once entertained at the next general election. Let the reader imagine, if he can, the effect on an enlightened minority of such remarks as the following, which occurred in recent editorials in the Globe: "Yesterday the government called on their kenneled to back them in another attack on the liberty of discussion." "It was more than indecent, it was ruffianly to press on the debate." "The swine who follow the pedregals of the ministry." "Sir Hector's rascally amendment." "The rules of parliament were trampled under foot with insolent brutality." George Brown was a great writer and clever politician, but he marred the effect of good writing by coarse personalities. He left an impression on Canadian journalism which two generations of careful, thoughtful writing will not remove. That the Globe, the paper of Mr. Brown's creation, still follows in the beaten path so often trod by its great originator, is evidenced by the extracts given above. The Times, of this city, when it refers to the ministerial party in the provinces as "rascals," "thieves," "lecherous parasites," "liars," etc., etc., etc., is a mere echo of its great Toronto contemporary, and like the Globe has succeeded only in diminishing the number of its own friends and piling up larger majorities for the ministry. In the interest of the government party it is desirable that the work of defamation should go on, the only regretful circumstance being the influence of such evil writing on the ensuing generation, into whose hands, doubtless, stray copies of the Globe and Times frequently fall. The time novel literature of the states is responsible for the ruin of many promising young men, but the influence of such publications on the morals of the youth of the United States cannot possibly be more malefic than the effect produced on the young men by constant reference to the public and political life of the United States as "thieves," "rascals," "lecherous parasites," "liars," etc., etc., etc.

BOTH SIDES.

In spite of the censure of the Industrial News, The Colonist will adhere to its policy of giving both sides on every subject of hearing. It is the only correct policy for a public journal to follow. A free press and free speech are identical. Stifle the first and soon the second would not be allowed to express an idea. In admitting communications on the Chinese question The Colonist has adhered to the course that was laid down for it nearly thirty years ago, to give both sides a hearing. If one is shut out all should be shut out. If letters in favor are excluded letters against should be shut out. Some little time ago a meeting was held at the city hall to discuss this Chinese question. A member of the Dominion parliament presided. Near the close of the meeting a prominent citizen came forward and addressed those present in favor of the Chinese. The auditors became impatient, then uproarious, and finally it was said at a signal from the chairman) left the room and the meeting came to an end. Who were afterwards loudest in denunciation of the alleged action of the chairman and the conduct of a majority of the meeting in refusing to hear the speaker out? The members of the anti-Chinese association. Even the News condemned the affair as an attack on free speech and remarked that the cause had nothing to fear from a fair and full discussion. It must be a weak cause indeed that cannot bear to be criticised. The insertion of "S. H. S." letters ought to be welcomed by those who differ from him. "O that mine enemy would write a book," wrote the anti-Chinese writer, "and the work of attacking him. If the News is truly an advocate of free speech it would be glad of the opportunity presented by 'S. H. S.' to refute his argument."

THE ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH LITEL SUIT.

The libel suit of Brown against the St. John Telegraph has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Plaintiff sued to recover \$5,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained through the publication of a letter reflecting injuriously upon plaintiff. A demand was made on defendant for the name of the writer of the letter. This was refused, and action was instituted. The action came first to trial at the January circuit in St. John, Mr. Justice Tuck presiding. The defence was ably conducted by Messrs. Weldon, McLean & Devlin. The charge of the learned judge on submitting the case to the jury upon this occasion, has since been the subject of much comment among members of the legal profession, though as the case was *sub judice* no newspaper comment was made. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. The case was again brought on at the present sittings of the court before his honor, Chief Justice Allen, with the result of a verdict for the defendant. The charge of the chief justice was a fair and impartial exposition of the law of libel, and without any attempt to bias the judgment of the jury in those matters within which, in this class of cases, it is their exclusive province to decide. He left to the jury the whole matter of determining whether the letter was written with such malicious intent, and whether the article, or any material part of it was libellous or not.

MUNICIPAL POWERS.

It will be seen by reference to last night's report of the proceedings in the house, that a clause of the Municipality Act amendment bill which was passed gave to the mayor or reeve of a municipality the power to exercise his voice power at the council board only in the event of there being a tie vote, so that if the bill experienced no amendment in this connection, the present right and privilege of two votes claimed and exercised by the mayor of this city will cease when the bill, having received the assent of the lieutenant-governor, shall become law. Another clause empowers persons to perform two days' labor for the corporation of the municipality in which they reside, in lieu of the payment of their road tax, which course, should be availed of, will give to municipalities that which was originally contemplated as a provincial duty.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

WINNIPEG, March 22.—E. M. Wood, who was city solicitor prior to the corruption revelations a year ago, but who at that time left for the South rather suddenly, has returned to the city, permission having first been given by the city council. Interesting developments in civic affairs is expected.

Disquieting rumors about the uneasiness among the Blood Indians are coming in.

St. Thomas, March 19.—Geo. W. Bogg, the deputy postmaster, convicted yesterday on four different charges of stealing registered letters, was this morning brought before the police magistrate and sentenced to five years in the provincial penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

KINGSTON, March 20.—The deputations that went to Ottawa to request the establishment of a military camp here permanently, state that Sir Adolphe Caron expressed himself in favor of the proposition and promised to recommend its adoption to his colleagues.

QUEBEC, March 20.—Abraham Joseph, of the well known wholesale firm of A. Joseph & Sons, died here today after a protracted illness.

An Eavesdropping Reporter.

LONDON, March 19.—The chief sensation of to-night's session of the House of Commons was caused by the detection by one of the members of the regular House of Commons, of a reporter for one of the most prominent morning newspapers in the act of eavesdropping. The reporter was promptly accused and vigorously denounced by the members whose conversation he sought to overhear, and the fact of his offence reported to the Speaker. The affair created considerable excitement, and will result in the exclusion of the offender from the precincts of either House of Parliament evermore.

Happiness and Health

Are important problems, the former depending greatly on the latter. Everyone is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and eat fruit. While the pleasant concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs may be had of our enterprising druggists, Messrs. Langley & Co.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

The English Cabinet Troubles.

Churchill and Chamberlain to Coalesce.

The Riots in Belgium.

Believed That the Worst is Over.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 29.—There was a session of the cabinet this afternoon. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, secretary for war in the last liberal cabinet, interchanged communications to-day regarding the latter's attitude towards the premier's proposed Irish policy. Hartington, though a whig, is a sincere admirer of Gladstone and has always refused to either follow or lead any opposition to him. Chamberlain's personal followers are urging him to make use of the natural liberal federation to discover the majority of the feeling of the liberal party throughout Great Britain towards the present political crisis results in a new election Lord Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain will take the stump on the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event the liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger man.

LONDON, March 30.—The Times' Vienna correspondent says: News from Athens indicates that the present warlike Greek chamber will also certainly vote in favor of war, the members fearing to run the risk of unpopularity. The Greek cabinet council has decided to make preparations for a conflict.

Parrell authorizes the flat denial of the Daily Telegraph's statement that he has been informed of progress of negotiations in the cabinet and that he opposed giving precedence to the land purchase bill or to any measure that would delay discussion of the question of home rule. He says that his attitude on the question of land purchase is unaltered, and that he is absolutely ignorant of Gladstone's plans.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 29.—Australia opposes allowing France to annex the New Hebrides under any conditions. The colony of Victoria has instructed the London agent to protest in the strongest possible way against the proposed annexation.

BELGIUM.

CHARLEROI, March 29.—This city today is a vast military camp, from which flying columns are operating in all directions. It is believed that the worst is over. The government has authorized the peaceable inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and to use every means in their power to defend their domiciles. There is a more confident feeling. Civilian patrols and troops are over-mastering the rioters. Miners in Fleur and Borinage districts have gone out on a strike and have destroyed the residence of the mine manager by dynamite. In these districts there have already been several conflicts between the strikers and troops, and many have been killed on both sides. Reinforcements have been sent to the scene from Mons.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—The rioters last night attacked and burned Potter's manufactory at Bouderoi near Mons. They succeeded in resisting the gendarmes, who, however, shot and killed three of the rioters. The citizens of Fleures, seven miles north-east of Charleroi, have armed themselves with pitchforks, clubs and guns and have thus far succeeded in defending their town from pillage. They drove an army of rioters away by main force, dispersing it utterly. A vigilance committee this morning was formed by citizens in other places threatened by strikers.

It has been proved that the riots were not due to political causes. Of ninety persons in custody in connection with the disturbance one-half are old convicts of the worst kind. The entire reserve force has been called out, and with these additional troops the army will number 62,000. In a fresh fight between the rioters and infantry at Camerius two persons were killed and many wounded. Workers in the cloth factories at Verviers have joined the strike.

MONS, March 29.—Three hundred strikers made an attack on the Mariemont colliery to-day and were fired upon by the troops. The number killed and wounded is fourteen.

CHARLEROI, March 29.—The strikers stopped work at Remix colliery to-day. They were three ordered to disperse, but refused to do so and began to throw stones at the troops. The latter fired upon the rioters, killing and wounding fifteen.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Railway Strikes in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the house today Belmont, of New York, offered a joint resolution appropriating \$147,748 to pay the Chinese government for losses sustained by their subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, the sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers.

Secretary Manning had a good night, said Dr. Lincoln, at noon, and he is really much improved though, of course, not out of danger.

EASTERN STATES.

St. Louis, March 29.—The strikers prevented all efforts to move out the trains from East St. Louis to-day, and at times were quite violent. It is reported that the sheriff has called on the governor of Illinois for military aid, though this has not been confirmed.

Word has just been telephoned down from Missouri Pacific shop at this. Master Mechanic Bartlett says the men cannot return to work before Wednesday. Traffic has been practically resumed on the Iron Mountain road. Two trains left to-day, one about noon and another at 2 p.m., and three trains arrived from the south. Quite a number of men applied for work at the yards of this road to-day and they were employed. About two this afternoon three crowds of strikers left the railway depot and went to the yards of the Ohio & Mississippi and C. & N. O. roads, and to the National stock yards, and killed an engine at each place. The

Wabash road started out a train of 15 cars at 2:30 p.m.

The strikers have received no specific instructions as yet in regard to resuming work, but say that it will be impossible for them to return before Wednesday morning.

New York, March 29.—At a conference of the executive of the Knights of Labor at Jay Gould's office, without Powderley, the following statement was made on behalf of Gould: "Mr. Powderley has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram sent Sunday night to our manager, Mr. Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in a condition for arbitration all the time. Manager Hoxie has full control and matters must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's conference."

St. Louis, March 29.—At 9 o'clock tonight the executive committee rescinded the order issued this morning for the men to resume work. At 10:30, March 30.—The strike situation here to-day was very serious. The strikers, not withstanding the simple killing of the engines, ditched the trains, tampered with the switches, and soaped the track. The sheriff and a posse manned the train this morning and ran the gauntlet, barely escaping a misplaced switch, and sent it safely west. In the afternoon two trains arrived; the switch was thrown ahead of the second one and the rails so smeared with soap that it was impossible to stop the train, which was ditched. The engine was then dismantled; the men were more reckless than at any time during the strike, and declared that Powderley has sold them out. Warrants are out for about 100 strikers, of deputies, thinks he can arrest.

ARIZONA. Fort Bowie, A. T., March 29.—The Apache chief, Geronimo, with a band of braves, has unconditionally surrendered to Gen. Crook near San Bernardino.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

New York, March 28.—The Bulletin: The conference between Jay Gould and T. V. Powderley to-day and this evening have resulted in orders from each of them to the parties to the southwestern strike ordering immediate resumption of work and traffic pending an arbitration, to which Mr. Gould consents.

Executive Board of Knights of Labor now on strike in southwest: President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraph instructions have been sent to the chairman of the executive board, D. A. 101: You are ordered to resume work at once per order of executive board. (Signed) T. V. POWDERLEY, G. M. W.

New York, March 29.—It is reported this morning that the strikers in St. Louis would not go to work until they received positive official notice from Irons. Powderley was called upon this morning and was asked about the strike he said: "I have received no word that the men will not obey orders. If they have not heard from Irons it is because there has been delay in delivering the telegram sent last night. The men will certainly go to work and Irons will most positively give them the order."

St. Louis, March 29, 3 p.m.—Powderley's dispatch directing strikers to return to work immediately, was received at headquarters of the executive committee at 2:30 this morning, and the members of the committee at once telegraphed to Irons at Sedalia to return to St. Louis. The striking Knights on the Missouri Pacific, notwithstanding Powderley's order to return to work, have not yet done so, and are waiting official instructions from Irons.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 29.—It is expected that there will be six sessions from Mr. Gladstone's party outside of the cabinet. The report that Lord Spencer would resign unless the land bill satisfied him is not true. He has full confidence in Mr. Gladstone and assisted in the drafting his bill.

The death is announced of the Most Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, D. D., formerly Archbishop of Ireland.

Advices received from Peking are to the effect that the efforts to form a French syndicate, have proved a failure.

Sir Henry Taylor, the dramatist, is dead; aged 86 years.

FRANCE.

LONDON, March 29, 4:30 p.m.—Paris advices in regard to the strike in connection with the disturbance one-half are old convicts of the worst kind. The entire reserve force has been called out, and with these additional troops the army will number 62,000.

In a fresh fight between the rioters and infantry at Camerius two persons were killed and many wounded. Workers in the cloth factories at Verviers have joined the strike.

MONS, March 29.—Three hundred strikers made an attack on the Mariemont colliery to-day and were fired upon by the troops. The number killed and wounded is fourteen.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM TO RENT

ON SHARES; 240 OR 140 ACRES FINE GRASS LAND, ready for the plow, to grow oats this spring, on Fraser River, B.C. See full particulars at 25, Sprague, W.T. mh30 6t

J. FINNEY, AUCTIONEER.

VANCOUVER CITY (TERMINUS C. P. R.)

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED; QUICK SALES and prompt returns. mh30 1m

FOR FORT WRANGLER

AND—

HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON SKEENA RIVER.

STEAMER

ALASKAN,

J. M. MEYER, Master

Will sail for the above ports

ON OR ABOUT APRIL 20TH,

Carrying Freight and Passengers. For particulars apply to mh30

M. LENZ, Government St.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF VISITING SURGEON TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL for the evening year, from 1886, with the necessary testimonials and references, to be sent to the directors on or before noon on April 7th, 1886. W. J. M. CHURCH, Hon. Secy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEER

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from R. Roberts, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at his residence, CHURCH HILL, Blanchard street,

Monday, April 5th, 1886,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ALL HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Consisting of Hair Cloth Parlor Suite, Engravings, Gilt Frame Mirror, Whatnot, Centre Table, Elegant Chess Board, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Blinds, Brussels Carpet, Rug, Ornaments, Mah. Card Table, Finely Carved B. W. Bedroom Suite, Feather Pillows, large new Feather Bed, Spring Mattress, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Carpets, Rug, Fine Large Lamps, Mah. Bedstead, Bedding, Rocker, Large English Mah. Bureau, Wardrobe, Pictures, Fireirons, Clock.

Carpet, BRASS RUGS, 12 day clock, Chairs Crockery, Glassware, large Lounges, Cushion ends.

KITCHEN.

No. 7 Medallion Range (plate back), Meatsafe, Tinware and the usual kitchen utensils.

The Cottage Residence to let. Apply to Mr. R. Roberts.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,

Auctioneers.

mh30

MRS. WHITLAW

HAS RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

And will be prepared to show all the

LEADING NOVELTIES

— IN —

MILLINERY

— ON —

Monday Next, March 29th.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH PATTERNS

HATS & BONNETS

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

ACCRETES, FANCY MATERIALS,

CAUZE RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

CHILDREN'S

LADIES'

LACE CAPS, COTTON HATS,

SUNDOWNS in Straw & Cotton.

SALE SAILOR HATS for Children from 12c. each. mh21 1c

COMMERCE

HOUSE.

CHEAP

CASH

SALE

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE

SILKS,

New

Dress

Goods

— AND —

MUSLINS,

SPENCER'S

The sale will NOT begin before

11 A. M. TO-DAY,

WHEN ALL THE

NEW GOODS

WILL BE ON VIEW.

COMMERCEHOUSE

mh24 1st

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DASSONVILLE & CO.,

FORT STREET, near Government,

AGENTS FOR THE UNRIVALLED

ALASKA

SPECTACLES

JEWELRY AND DIAMOND SETS, LADIES AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES.

Handsome Clocks, Diamond and other Rings of great beauty.

NEWEST GOODS RECEIVED EVERY MONTH from the principal Markets.

Jewelry and Watches Repaired and Guaranteed. mh30 1m

SANITARY.

DOULTON'S VITRIFIED STONWARE

DRAIN PIPES.

3, 4 and 6 INCH, WITH ELBOWS, JUNCTIONS, BANDS, TRAPS, ETC.

Doulton's Stoneware Sinks, Agricultural Drain Pipes.

mh4 1m

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVING

CORSETS.

Coiled Wire Spring, Elastic Section

LADIES!

If you appreciate a Corset that will neither break down nor roll up in wear, TRY BALL'S CORSETS.

If you value health and comfort, WEAR BALL'S CORSETS.

If you desire a Corset that fits the first day you wear it and needs no "breaking in," BUY BALL'S CORSETS.

If you desire a Corset that yields to the motion of the body, EXAMINE BALL'S CORSETS.

If you want a perfect fit and support without compression, USE BALL'S CORSETS.

Owing to their peculiar construction it is impossible to break steels in Ball's Corsets. The Elastic Sections in Ball's Corsets contain no rubber and are warranted to wear out the Corset.

EVERY PAIR SOLD WITH THE FOLLOWING GUARANTEE:

"If not perfectly satisfactory in every respect after three weeks' trial the money paid for them will be refunded (by the dealer), SOLD OR UN-SOLD."

The wonderful popularity of Ball's Corsets has induced rival manufacturers to imitate them. If you want a Corset that will give perfect satisfaction, insist on purchasing one marked, "Patented April 29th, 1881," and see that the name BALL is on the box.

Hutchinson

Young & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MRS. E. A. SAVORY

HAVING REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF Yates and Quadra streets, is now prepared to fill all orders for

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING

AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

N. B.—Ready made School Dresses from \$3 and upwards; Trimmings Hats from 50c. upwards. mh20 1m

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Mar. 29.—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
CLEARED.

Mar. 29.—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend

PASSENGERS.

Per str. GEO. E. STARR, from Puget Sound—
B Wingate, McPhetridge, McIntosh, T Kerr, L. Why-
te, G. L. Watt, McGregor, Dick, M. J. Sullivan, Kel-
logg, J. McPhetridge, Dixon, Marshall, T. Parker, M.
Boyle, J. Gannon, Anderson, L. Antoine, R. Stahle,
Mrs Jackson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per str. GEO. E. STARR, from Puget Sound—
J. P. Pierce, T. N. Hibben, John Walter, J. H. Todd &
Son, J. J. Pitts, J. W. E. Brown, J. D. Brown, J. A.
Cowan, F. L. & Co., D. Backdacker, C. Macmillan, A.
S. Watt, J. J. McPhetridge, H. Bornstein.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 25th March, the wife of Mr.
John Dooley, of a son.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

SUMMARY.

Public Debt	\$ 3,500 00
Civil Government (Salaries)	2,500 00
Administration of Justice (Salaries)	7,250 00
Public Institutions (Maintenance)	1,400 00
Administration of Justice (other than salaries)	15,150 00
Education	1,444 85
Public Works	1,400 00
Revenue Services	2,000 00
Public Buildings	\$11,572 25
Government House	21,850 00
Miscellaneous	3,215 00
Total	\$76,003 13

Personal.

Mr. J. W. Williams, M. P., is seriously ill at San Francisco.

Mr. T. C. Nuttall is still confined to the house from the effects of rheumatic fever.

At the Occidental: E. and E. P. Smith, Port Moody; T. Brown, Nanaimo, and J. H. Muir, Santa Cruz.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, St. Paul, and Mr. W. H. Marshall, western traveling agent of the same road, registered at the Driard yesterday.

Mr. Jas. McIntosh mill-owner of Kamloops, is at the Driard.

At the Driard: R. Wingate, Tacoma; David Kellogg, Seattle, and Thos. Kerr, Toronto.

Mr. E. McPhetridge, traffic manager of the C. P. R., Yale, arrived from Portland yesterday, and will leave this morning on the Maude.

Mr. J. Finney, the well-known auctioneer, has decided to locate at Vancouver, and leaves this morning on the Teaser.

Lieut. Young, of the U. S. A., engineer in charge of the Cascade Locks, Oregon, and son of late Brigham Young, of Utah, arrived in the city on Saturday. He made a visit to the drydock on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. N. R. Connolly and Miss Connolly will leave for the east to day. They will be followed by the best wishes of their friends here for a speedy and pleasant homeward journey.

Spencer's New Building.

Mr. Fisher, the architect, yesterday awarded contracts for the construction of Mr. D. Spencer's new building on Government and Broad streets: Luney & Wood, brickwork; W. H. Burkholder, carpenter work; McLennan & McFeeley, galvanized iron and tinwork. The building, when completed, with store fixtures, etc., will cost \$18,000. The building is to be finished by the 15th day of August. The height of the Government street front will be 48 feet from the sidewalk. The width, 33 feet; the depth 240 feet. The store will be the largest in the province. The front will be of iron, stone and brick with plate glass windows 18 feet. The whole will be surmounted with a handsome pediment and flagstaff. The upper flat of the new building will be divided into offices.

Marine.

The vessel seen floating bottom upwards in the Pacific is supposed to be the brig Levi Stevens, previously reported missing.

The Alexander on Sunday towed the ship Astoria, laden with Vancouver coal, to sea.

POLICE INSPECTION.—The public guardians, bold and wary, to the number of fourteen, toed the chalk line at the barracks yesterday. With feet at an angle of forty-five and chins elevated they fixed their official orbs in obedience to the order of "eyes front" while undergoing the crucial test of an inspection by the vigilant police committee who evinced satisfaction at their martial appearance and expressed the hope of great things from them in the maintenance of public order during their continuance of office.

AN OUTFIT.—Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, M. P., president of the Island railway, has extended an invitation to members of the legislature to take a trip over the line to Goldstream on Wednesday. The Alexander will convey the party from Victoria to the cars at Esquimalt in the morning, returning in the afternoon.

PARADE.—The V. G. A., with the Royal School of Gunnery and Rifles, paraded to St. John's church on Sunday morning, headed by the band. The praiseworthy regularity displayed by the troops in their marching order was a matter of favorable comment which consequently reflected upon the commanding officer.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—All who are interested in the formation of a Congregational church in this city will please meet the Rev. O. C. Otis, of Seattle, W. T., in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, at 8 p.m., Wednesday, the 31st March.

BROKEN LIMB.—A lad named Clinton, while playing during recess at the high school yesterday, was unfortunate enough to break his leg. His hurt received prompt medical attention.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ETC.—Parties thinking of purchasing a first-class carriage, spring wagon, etc., will find it to their advantage to wait until a carload consigned to A. Cowan, Wharf street, arrives, which he expects by the 1st of April.

CALL and have a talk with FISHER, the Architect, before you order your plans.

LADIES' Hand Bags, latest styles, just received by Hibben & Co.

Mrs. WHITLAW will open great novelty in millinery on Monday next.

HARE AND HOUNDS.

A Midshipman Lost in the Woods on Saturday Night Finds Himself on Sunday Morning.

Among those who joined in the chase on Saturday was Mr. Lambert, a midshipman, who, as one of the hounds, plunged into the thicket on Spanish road about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. When the horses had been run down and the hounds had collected to return home Mr. Lambert was ascertained to be missing. As the evening wore on his friends became anxious and a party was dispatched to "beat the brush." This party remained out all night, hallooing and firing guns to attract the missing man's attention. Their efforts met with no success, and in the morning search parties left the flagstaff and town. They were unsuccessful, and the police were appealed to to assist in the search. On board the feeling was general that Mr. Lambert had broken a leg or sprained ankle, and that, unable to walk, he was lying somewhere in the brush. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, Mr. Lambert reached the ship in a suit borrowed at the Royal Oak, which house he reached about 7 o'clock in the morning, nearly chilled to the marrow, having been out all night, exposed to the keen, frosty air and protected only by the thinness of clothing, which he had donned for the hunt. He had been lost in the woods, and was unable to extricate himself until after sunrise. After walking some time Mr. Lambert came to the Royal Oak, where he was made welcome and provided with food and clothing. Yesterday he was reported no worse for his exposure.

GOLD STRIKE AT LILLOOET.

Cayoosh Creek Said to be Rich in Gold.

Mr. E. Allen, M. P., received a letter from Lillooet, dated 22d March, which states that about ten days previous to that date five Chinese went up Cayoosh creek prospecting. They returned and took out fifteen mining licenses and recorded fifteen claims. During the past few days about 100 men have gone to the locality. They say little, but from the number that have gone in the prospects must be good. They go about ten miles above the mill and then there is seven or eight miles of Cayoosh creek that will pay, and probably more beyond where they went. They say the country is open, with plenty of bars and benches on the creek. No one as yet knows exactly the worth of the discovery, but all say it is very good. The gold is coarse.

The place where the gold is struck is one mile from the town of Lillooet where the gold is found, and then extends up the creek in a northwesterly direction. It runs in the same direction and from the same mountain as Bridge creek, from which latter it is distant about fifteen miles. There can be no doubt as to the information received, and the only thing strange about it is that the creek should not have been located before.

Access to the mines is easy, it being but forty-seven miles from the town of Lytton, up the Fraser, or by wagon road from Ashcroft to Carleton Place, and thence along the Marble cañon road to Lillooet.

Coal Transportation.

A weekly paper published in this city asserts that the Oregon Improvement company can carry coal to San Francisco in its own sailing colliers profitably at \$1 per ton, and that the Cedar Mountain company ought to get transportation at \$2 per ton. Captain Hayden, of the ship Two Brothers, informed us that a vessel of any particular value cannot keep even by transporting coal to San Francisco from Seattle at less than \$2 25 per ton. That amount just about covers the current expenses and the depreciation of the vessel and leaves no profit for the owner. Captain Hayden is reliable authority and his statement is certainly preferable to that of the man who knows nothing about the expense of a collier, sail or steam. False statements are diligently manufactured and disseminated, magnifying the profit of industries, so as to create discontent among laborers. The authors and circulators of these false statements do not suffer for want of bread, but by their advice and course they take from the workingman his bread, as they make him discontented and induce him to quit his work. —Seattle Chronicle.

Pictures and Picture Frames.

Just received, an immense stock of fine ornamental and other kinds of Mouldings, Works of Art and all kinds of Pictures, which will be sold at Bedrock prices, wholesale and retail. Up-country orders punctually filled. JOS. SOMERS, 314 Government st.

POLICE COURT.—Geo. Wright, charged with supplying liquor to an Indian, was fined \$50 or three months. Arthur Brewer, on a similar charge, was remanded. Ah Hue, a Chinese, arrested by Constable Walsh, charged with stealing 200 bottles from Carter's brewery, on Herald street. Two baskets of bottles were brought into court, which Mr. Carter identified as his property. The Chinaman had taken about 500 since Sunday afternoon, their intention being to sell them back to him at a cent apiece. Sent to prison for one month.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Pelican, having on board Sir M. Culme-Seymour, rear admiral, sailed for Cowichan yesterday morning. She will return to-day. H. M. S. Triumph will sail for Honolulu Bay on the morning of the 3d. She will touch at San Francisco. Returning, the Triumph will arrive at Esquimalt about June 30th.

GOOD ADVICE.—A correspondent of a morning paper advises the members of the council who refuse to attend the sittings to stand their ground. This is good advice and all citizens must hope that they will follow it and be in their places on Wednesday night.

BAPTISM.—Three candidates were immersed at Calvary church on Sunday evening by the Rev. W. Bares, the ceremony being witnessed by a large congregation. The pastor of this church has not only succeeded in securing a handsome church, but is also adding materially to his congregation.

O. H. GOODWIN, piano maker and tuner, desires his patrons to leave their orders for tuning, etc., hereafter at C. A. Lombard & Co.'s music store, or by mail to P. O. Box 422. N. B.—Pianos kept in tune and regulated by the year.

FREIGHT from Australia to San Francisco is only 8s. per ton.

THOUT FISHING has commenced, but the catch is not large so far.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from first page.)

Mr. Beaven continued to read extracts from *The Colonist* in reference to the progress of the country. He contended that the prosperity of the country had experienced was not due to the present government. He also thought there was mismanagement in every department. When the present government took office the finances of the country were on a sound basis, and the outgoing government had spent all their revenue with the exception of a couple of thousand dollars. The speaker here referred to the different expenditures made by the various governments since confederation, referring particularly to the Walkem-Beaven government term of four years and seven months, and stating that the expenditures over receipts were but \$1,400. The overdraft that was made at that time was the best arrangement possible. The policy of that government was followed precisely by the honorable leader of the government when he came into office. He thought if the present government could show such a statement as the previous one on going out of office it would be a satisfactory and fortunate thing. One thing that the mainland members would like to know was what was done with the \$250,000 received for the drydock which was promised to the mainland.

Government members—There was no such agreement.

Mr. Beaven read the resolution moved by him and seconded by Mr. Duck two years ago, which was voted down. This resolution did not state that there was any bargain, and Mr. Beaven continuing to read.

Hon. Mr. Smith objected to the use of the word, when it was denied from his side of the house that no such bargain was made.

Mr. Beaven said the country understood it as such. He contended that the present minister of finance had no power to negotiate a draft for \$100,000. He thought any school boy could explain how the increase of certain revenues was made.

Hon. Mr. Duck—Well, let us hear you explain it. I don't believe you understand it.

Mr. Beaven stated that various discrepancies had occurred in the estimates. If the present honorable finance minister did not handle figures better than his predecessors the present estimates could not be relied on.

Hon. Mr. Smith—How about your estimates? [Laughter.]

Mr. Beaven—There; you always refer to what I have done. It is not that you should do as I have done, but better. Continuing, he said that members of the house had a right to know how the moneys they were asked to vote were to be repaid. In referring to increase of revenues, he claimed that it was from land sales, provincial revenue tax, from the McNamee contract reversion, and increase of interest. They had received over \$600,000 over and above the usual revenue of the province during that term of office. The cost for salaries was an alarming increase of nearly \$50,000, as against a total for salaries of \$30,000 in 1883.

It being 6 o'clock, on a question that the debate of the budget sheet and estimates be deferred until to-morrow, asked by the honorable member for Kootenay, he stating that Mr. Beaven could not be present to-night.

Hon. Mr. Smith said the debate would go on, and Mr. Beaven at any time of the debate could again speak if he so wished. Speaker then left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon. Mr. Smith suggested that the house go into committee on the estimates and renew the debate to-morrow when the leader of the opposition could be present.

The house then went into committee. Mr. Pooley in the chair.

After passing votes 1—131 inclusive, the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

ASSIZE COURTS.

A bill entitled "an act to amend the assize court act, 1885," introduced by Hon. Mr. Davie, was read a first time.

VANCOUVER CITY.

House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the city of Vancouver, Mr. Galbraith in the chair.

Mr. Pooley suggested that the city be allowed now to incorporate under the municipal act. He did not think at this late stage of the session that the house could take time to pass this bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson hoped hon. members would not now throw out this bill in the unceremonious manner proposed. Clause 2 was passed.

Mr. Theo. Davie agreed with the remarks of the hon. member for Esquimalt. Either that course should be adopted or the bill referred to a select committee.

Hon. Mr. Smith said the bill could be referred to a private bills committee to act as a special committee. He moved the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Theodore Davie moved in amendment that the committee rise.

Mr. Cowan thought it unfair to dismiss the bill in the absence of the introducer.

Mr. Grant endorsed the opinion of the last speaker, and thought such a course unjust to the people.

Hon. Mr. Duck did not consider it wise to kill the bill at this stage. It was generally considered that the bill was a good one.

The amendment was withdrawn and the motion carried.

Hon. Mr. Smith said the usual course in Great Britain and Canada was to refer such bills to special committees. This bill was a good one, he thought, and as the private bills committee had devoted a great deal of time to it it would be a pity now to throw it out. He moved that it be referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Drake, Orr, Galbraith, Grant and Semlin. The motion was carried.

MUNICIPALITY ACT.

The house went into committee on the Municipality Act Amendment bill, Mr. Cowan in the chair.

Mr. Grant moved that a clause be inserted providing that the mayor, reeve, presiding officer or chairman of any meeting of any municipal council shall have the casting vote in case of a tie and no other.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Grant moved that the city council of Victoria may accept aid, purchase, manage or maintain a free or partially free library, provided always that the ratepayers give their approval to the proposition.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Theo. Davie moved that the councils have power to grant pecuniary or other aid for educational purposes or hospital, subject to the approval of the ratepayers in respect of bylaws creating debts. Carried.

An amendment, by Hon. Mr. Robson, providing that drainage ordered by the council, may be paid for by a rate levied on the property benefited, was carried.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved that all elections held under the Municipalities Act of 1881, and bylaws passed, shall be deemed valid.

Also moved that all persons assessed and liable for road tax may perform two days' statute labor instead, under direction of the mayor or reeve. Carried.

Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.
House adjourned at 11:55 p.m. until 2 o'clock (to day) Wednesday.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S INTERESTS.

The Prospect of Trans-Pacific Connection.

Robert Kerr, general freight and passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, was in St. Paul on his way from Winnipeg to Montreal. The Canadian Pacific is now operating its line west from Winnipeg as far as Cammore, at the foot of the mountains, but arrangements have been made to continue the operations to Donald, a point 1,022 miles west of Winnipeg, between the first range of the Rockies and the Selkirk. This will be done within the next few days, and about May 1st trains will be run through to Port Moody, or rather to Coal Harbor, which it is proposed to call Vancouver. This point will be the Pacific coast terminus of the line. Port Moody is twenty miles this side of Coal Harbor, and was originally intended to be the terminus. To reach the former place from the Pacific, the ocean steamers have to pass through a rather narrow isthmus. This makes navigation to and from the port somewhat tedious, and for that reason the line was extended to Coal Harbor, which opens on a good wide bay. Regarding the ocean connections of the Canadian Pacific Kerr could say but little. The first trans-oceanic line will be that to China. This will be spread as fast as the grates heat the room. The mantels are trimmed with velvet lambrequins of the same color.

Above the mantels are Queen Anne mirrors of French plate, with bars for bric-a-brac, etc. The drawing room is lighted with two elegant branching chandeliers. These and others for the hall and bedrooms being imported specially from New York. The woodwork of the doors, mantels and wainscoting is finished in redwood, richly stained, shellacked and varnished.

THE BEDROOMS.

single and en suite, extend along Douglas and View streets, and are well lighted, richly furnished and very home like and cheerful in appearance. The single rooms have alcoves, where is stationed the bed divided off from the main portion of the room by cretonne curtains. The furniture is all of black walnut and Tennessee marble, finished in the latest style, the bureau and washstands being each provided with plate glass mirrors. The rooms are carpeted with Brussels and tapestry carpets of rich and varied designs. The windows are hung with Parisian cream lace curtains. They are lighted with double gas chandeliers and heated by Albion Iron Works grates. It would not be other than just to say that the rooms are as well furnished as any hotel on the coast, while for pleasant situation it would be difficult to find rooms more desirably placed.

THE VIEW OF THE CITY.

from both floors is charming, that from the second floor being specially so. The rooms are finished throughout similarly to that of the drawing room, in stained redwood. They are all provided with electric bells communicating with the office in the old building. On both floors are water closets and lavatories. Fire-plugs and hose are ready in case of fire, simple enough to be handled by a child. In fact the comfort, convenience and safety of guests have been particularly provided for.

This new portion of the Driard, from the spaciousness of the rooms, elegance of their furnishings, and charming situation, will form the best portion of the hotel, and will give accommodation sufficient for an additional 100 guests. Besides the addition of the new building the office has been enlarged and improved, and an addition will be made to the dining room so that 120 guests can be seated at a time.

The new furnishings and improvements will cost the enterprising proprietors of the Driard,

Messrs. Redon and Hartnagle, in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and the many new comforts and facilities thus added will further extend the enviable and world-wide name of their hotel, and no doubt attract a larger number of visitors to our beautiful city.

The furniture complete was supplied from the factory of Mr. J. Sehl at Laurel Point, and proves that he is capable of turning out a class of goods that will equal those imported from any portion of the continent.

Supreme Court.

(In Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.)

Isabella Magee vs. Hugh Magee: On the 18th of January, 1883, an order was made heretofore directing the husband to pay to his wife a certain sum per month for the support of herself and children. The husband not having complied with the order, Mr. Helmecken, on the 4th of November last, on behalf of the wife, applied for and obtained an order for a writ of sequestration to issue against the real and personal estate of the husband. After the order was made Mr. S. P. Mills, on behalf of the husband, applied for and obtained leave of Mr. Justice Gray to be heard—contending that the order of the 4th of November should not have been a writ, on the ground that although it was the practice in England at the present time to grant a writ of sequestration in the first instance, it was not the practice in the year 1858; that the divorce court in this province was governed by the English practice of 1858, and that practice was that a writ of sequestration should not issue until after a writ of attachment had been granted. Therefore, the order of the 4th of November should be rescinded. Mr. Justice Gray has delivered the following judgment:

In this case I must rescind the order made on the 4th of November last for a writ of sequestration "quid imprudenter emanavit." Though that order was in accordance with the rules of our superior court as bearing upon similar matters, there is an express exception under rule 419 of the application of those rules to proceedings in divorce and matrimonial causes, and though it may have been in accordance with the practice of the latter court in England at the present day it is not in accordance with the practice of that court in 1858, when the English law was introduced into this province, and the statutes of 1858 must in that respect govern us. I must therefore rescind that order and leave the applicant to take such steps as she may be best advised. The defendant must be entitled to his costs for resisting the application for such order.

FINE LEATHER GOODS, WALLETS, PURSES, LETTER CASES, CARD CASES.

NEW LINES OF MEMORANDUMS, BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, PRIVATE LEDGERS—CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

J. B. FERGUSON & CO.

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THE DRIARD.

The Theatre Addition to the Famous Hotel.

A Splendidly Furnished and Equipped Establishment.

The new portion of the Driard hotel is now ready for occupation. It is located in the new theatre building and comprises the two upper floors of that magnificent structure, fronting on Douglas and View streets. A reporter of *The Colonist* called at the hotel yesterday morning, and under the guidance of Mr. G. Hartnagle, a tour was made of the spacious halls and splendidly finished and furnished rooms. Entering the Douglas street entrance, access is gained to the first floor by a broad staircase lighted at bottom and top by a lovely four branching chandelier. The hall, stairway and corridors are elegantly carpeted, the portions of floor outside the carpet being painted. The corridor from the stairway leads to the

GRAND DRAWING ROOM.

This looks out upon Douglas and View streets, and is magnificently finished and furnished. Tapestry, carpets, to a table, easy chairs, ottomans, piano and oil painting make up the furniture of the room, the four windows on View street being hung with heavy velvet single curtains trimmed with lace, the two windows on Douglas street being doubly curtained with the same class of material. Two grates heat the room. The mantels are trimmed with velvet lambrequins of the same color.

Above the mantels are Queen Anne mirrors of French plate, with bars for bric-a-brac, etc. The drawing room is lighted with two elegant branching chandeliers. These and others for the hall and bedrooms being imported specially from New York. The woodwork of the doors, mantels and wainscoting is finished in redwood, richly stained, shellacked and varnished.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

He that is wise
Will advertise,
To let the people know
They need not look
In every nook,
But see just where to go!

TO THE LONDON BAZAAR

FOR PRETTY CHEAP AND NEW STYLES OF

GLASSWARE AND ORNAMENTS,

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF TOYS, BASE BALLS, BATS, BOXING GLOVES, WAGONS, PERAMBULATORS, VELOCIPEDS, TRICYCLES, AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS.

ALSO—A Large Quantity of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, which must be sold to close consignments.

What Some People Say

That the annual Easter Festival Services will be held in St. John's church on Tuesday, April 27th, at 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Lombard, organist.

That the Duke of Portland

HANGED AMID ROSES.
"Taking Arms Against a Sea of Trouble"—Remarkable Cases of Suicide at Monte Carlo.
After Losing Her Own and Her Husband's Money a Lady Hurts Herself into the Sea.

PARIS, March 13.—The sensation in Paris this week has been the death at Monte Carlo of Lord Dupplin, eldest son of the Earl of Lincolnton. Lord Dupplin was well known here, as he was, in fact, in every large city and gay and fashionable resort in Europe. When, therefore, the news reached Paris that after losing a tremendous sum at one of the roulette tables in the Monte Carlo Casino Lord Dupplin had retired to his hotel and taken his life the affair was the talk of the clubs, and quite a ripple of excitement passed over the Rue Breda.

The management of Monte Carlo, in its anxiety to keep the place in good repute, ever makes strenuous efforts to conceal cases of suicide. It has done so in this instance and but few particulars in connection with the English nobleman's suicide have as yet leaked out. It is rumored, however, that after retiring to his hotel from a protracted and ill-starred session at the roulette table he swallowed a heavy dose of chloral and sank into dreams of smiling fortune and happy life, from which there was no awakening.

A rumor is also current that the suicide is not Lord Dupplin at all, but simply an adventurer who had assumed the name for purposes of his own. This rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

Suicides at Monte Carlo have been fearfully frequent of late. Two weeks ago a wealthy Italian, a merchant of Milan, after backing rouge with obstinate pertinacity and marked ill-success, hanged himself amid the roses and in the Casino garden.

A few days later a Hungarian nobleman, who had been ruined at the tables, walked into a little side room of the Casino and stabbed himself to death. In the hope of concealing the suicide his body was thrown by the attendants from a window so that it might appear that he accidentally dropped out. The body fell upon a keeper who happened to be passing at the moment. He raised the limp and inanimate form and was horror-struck when in the set and glassy eyes he read the tale of death.

Proceeding to his home he sat down, in nervous mood, by the open window of his cottage. A few minutes later his wife lighted the lamp. His little child was playing beside his chair. "Oh, papa!" she suddenly exclaimed, "what is that great, ugly mark on your shoulder?"

With trembling fingers the man drew off his velvet shooting jacket. There, close by the neck, was a broad, dark stain. The keeper glared at that stain with distended eyeballs.

It was the blood of the Hungarian nobleman, which, as the body had struck him, had started from the freshly-made wounds. That night the keeper went mad.

Later still, a rich shop-keeper of Lyons went to Monaco to view the beauty of its gardens and its terraces and enjoy its salubrious climate. He, too, was lured from the pink of the roses and the blue of the sky to the red and the black of the roulette table.

One evening after losing a very heavy sum he returned to his hotel much excited. Throwing himself on his bed he presently sank into feverish sleep.

His wife, who was very much disturbed over her husband's ill fortune and had an idea that if she only got to work at the tables should manage matters better than he had done, determined to endeavor to retrieve the sums that had been lost. Yes, she would go to the Casino and win the money back.

Arrived at the roulette table, she took a seat, and her first feelings of timidity speedily vanished.

In her first venture the lady from Lyons was eminently successful, and the gold and the franc notes began to pile up before her. Ah! it was just as she thought; she would win her lost money back.

But presently luck began to vacillate. She lost, then won, then lost, again. Finally her winnings had been gathered in by the croupier's rake, together with the few hundred francs of her own money.

Now had come the time to stop. Stop! with the gambling fever raging within her! She did nothing of the kind. Retiring into one of the side rooms, she withdrew the belt containing her husband's money from around her person.

She returned to the table and resumed her play, winning and losing, losing and winning, ever increasing the heaviness of her bets. To cut the story short, it all ended by her losing everything to her last centime.

Then, as the croupier's rake moved steadily over the table and swept in her last hazard, she rose with a dazed air and walked out of the Casino. Reaching the gravelled walks and the fresh air of the gardens without, a sudden and startling change in her demeanor took place. Throwing her arms above her head and wildly shrieking, she ran swiftly along the eastern walk and hurried herself into the sea.

When the news of the shocking occurrence was carried to the husband at the hotel he did not give way to any violent ebullition of grief. He received the news with a species of torpor and shortly afterward retired to his apartments, expressing a desire to be alone. Within ten minutes later the muffled sound of a pistol shot was heard from his bed room. Servants hurried to the apartment and found the occupant stretched upon the floor bleeding and dying. Clutched in his right hand was

a revolver; he had shot himself in the mouth.

Several other cases have also occurred, together with a number of attempts which have not been successful. So strong, in fact, has the epidemic of suicide at Monte Carlo been of late that an extra force of gendarmes has been put to watch the paths in the beautiful gardens to guard against such attempts.

The socialists are again very active just at present in Paris. A monster meeting of socialists and dissatisfied and unemployed toilers generally has been called for the 18th inst., the anniversary of the outbreak which occurred in 1871, and which was followed by the reign of the commune. The socialists' ranks have been enormously recruited of late, and it is not at all unlikely that this meeting may precipitate serious results.

A scandal very similar in many of its features to the Crawford-Dilke scandal which has recently furnished food for gossip in London, is at present being largely discussed by the bourgeoisie. Madeline Ricard is a young woman of pronounced physical charms who, it appears, at one time received attentions from one Lefevre, a well-to-do wool merchant well advanced in years. The old fellow seems, however, to have been somewhat backward in proposals looking to matrimony, and either in a moment of weakness or in a moment of pique she married one Lapent, a man of no account in any way of business.

The union does not appear to have been a very felicitous one on her side at least. The limited means of the husband were insufficient to satisfy the somewhat extravagant ambitions of the wife. Old Lefevre, however, flitted around the household in apparently the same stupid, motiveless way as before. Things went on in this fashion for a time, when one fine day the wife suddenly started her prosaic husband by making to him revelations of a very shocking nature.

The husband promptly applied to the courts, and the details adduced are so apt to be unfit for publication. The aged admirer, while unable to explain certain attentions which he is proved to have shown to the young married woman, stoutly denies any actual guilt. He denounces her story as pure fabrication. By not a few it is believed to be such, it being claimed that many of these certain revelations by women are of nothing more than the results of either a hysterical outburst or a desire for revenge.

In this instance it is argued in some quarters that Mme. Lapent seeks to give a slap in the face to the prosaic husband, of whose dullness she has tired, and to revenge herself upon that laggard in love, Lefevre, by ruining his reputation. The outcome of the case is being watched with lively interest.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and \$1.25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. d.w.13

Will Take Oath to the Fact.

Edward Cousins, of Ransom, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pectoral Balm was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements. tu-th-sat-dw

An Obstinate Case.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Simpson, of Gorrie, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before retiring soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation and allow the needed repose. It will, moreover, speedily relieve the pulmonary organs, and give you health. d.w.13

A Luxury and Necessity.

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter, nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free and 50c. and \$1 bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 10d-13

A Complete Breakdown.

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did." tu-th-sat-dw

An Old Time Favorite.

There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections. tu-th-sat-dw

Mother Cary's Salve.

A valuable little ointment for Sores, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Fistula or Sore Bunions and Corns. Does not draw like other salves, but is soothing and cooling. 25c. LANGLEY & CO., Agents.

Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment. tu-th-sat-dw

Customs and Legal Blanks.

Of every description for sale at The Colonial Office.

TENDERS.
FERRY.
KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

SEALED TENDERS, PROPERLY ENDORSED, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to Noon of Monday, 26th May next,

For the right to maintain and operate a Ferry at Gold River, near the mouth of McCulloch Creek.

With the tender must be given a description of the boat proposed to be operated, and the various rates of toll proposed to be collected.

Tenders must also state the amount of the annual rent to be paid to the Government for the privilege, and the security offered for faithfully carrying out the contract.

All officers of the Provincial Government, with their animals and freight, to pass free.

W. S. GOODE, Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Dept., Victoria, B.C., 10th Feb., 1886. fe12 1m

EDUCATIONAL.
VOCAL MUSIC.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF VOCAL Music has vacancies for one or two additional pupils. For reference and further particulars apply at The Colonial Office.

What Shall We Do With Our Sons?

HOLMESDALE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE REV. D. HOLMES

IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUCH PUPILS as are desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge in Agriculture, the Dairy, Machinery, Mechanical Appliances and General Business. Daily Lectures and instruction will be given on Agriculture, the Composition of Soils, the Revolution of Lands, Mechanics, Hydraulics and other subjects which may be considered useful to young men in a new country. This institution will have the advantage of a home in a healthy locality and near to railway station, combined with variety of occupation so necessary to keep up interest in the mind. As the amount of manual service which such pupil will render will be regulated according to the wish of the parent or guardian, a certain premium will be required for board and tuition. The length of residence in the College can be arranged to suit circumstances. All communications to be addressed to the Rev. D. Holmes, Holmesdale. fe21 3m

Nicola Mining & Milling Co.

M. R. W. GORDON HAS BEEN APPOINTED Agent for the above Company at Victoria and will receive applications for stock and transact other business in the Company's name. JOHN MORRISON, Managing Director. Victoria, B. C., March 2nd, 1886. mh3 1m

MASONIC BUILDING.
CHEAP BOOTS.
CHEAP VARIETY STORE.
AND SHOES.
DOUGLAS ST. VICT.

CHEAP JERSEYS FOR SALE.

HURRAH!
FOR THE MINES!

PARTIES EN ROUTE FOR GRANITE CREEK,
SHOULD LOOK AT THE

Retail Price List of Goods

WARDLE'S GENERAL STORE,
HOPE,
BEFORE PURCHASING IN VICTORIA.

BACON..... 15 to 18 cts. per lb.
BEANS..... 6 cts. per lb.
SUGAR..... 9 to 12 cts. per lb.
FLOUR per sack..... \$1.75
STAPLE PICKS..... each \$3.00
WASHOE PICKS with handles..... \$2.00
AXES..... \$1.50 to \$1.75 each.
SHOVELS..... \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.
PRESSED GOLD PANS..... \$1. each.
Hundred Golds at the same Low Rates always on hand.
JAMES WARDLE.

HO! FOR THE GRANITE CREEK MINES.

A SADDLE AND EXPRESS TRAIN
WILL LEAVE HOPE TWICE IN EACH WEEK.
And offer if business will justify. A Letter and Parcel Express to and from the Mines twice a week.

PACK HORSES MAY BE HIRED AT \$10 EACH TO THE MINES.

Passengers will be carried through in Two Days.
FARE—HOPE TO GRANITE CK. \$10 EACH PERSON.
Trains will commence running on first week in April.
VS. Freight at the Lowest Reasonable Rates.

ADDRESS: ROBT. STEVENSON, Hope.

VICTORIA NURSERY & SEED ESTABLISHMENT
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO. - PROPRIETORS

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Flowering Plants and Nursery Stock of all descriptions, home grown and imported.
GRASS, CLOVER AND ALL OTHER SORTS OF SEEDS
Can be obtained from the above at MODERATE RATES AND OF THE BEST QUALITY in quantities to suit.

Send for our priced Catalogue, which will be forwarded Post Free on application, and compare our prices with those charged by foreign dealers, who are sending their agents through the province to take orders and whose trees are half dead when they arrive.
NURSERY: Cadboro Bay Road, oldfield.
SEED STORE: Occidental Buildings, Fort St., Victoria.

Estate of Columbus Jones, Deceased.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this Estate are required to send in their claims forthwith, and all parties indebted to the Estate are required to settle their liabilities before the 1st day of April coming.
S. T. STYLES, Executor. Victoria, March 1st, 1886. mh3 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED
Taking effect from December 1st, Steamers will leave as follows, viz:—

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
FROM VICTORIA FOR						
Ladner's & New Westminster.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.
Port Moody.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.
Grainville, Moodyville, P. Moody.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.
Chilliwack & Way Landings.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.
Yale and Way Landings.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.	7 A. M.

NOTE.—In event of steamers not being able to reach Port Hammond, Freight for Points in the Interior will be delivered at Port Moody.
No freight will be received after 6 p.m.
JNO. IRVING, Manager. de21

TO BUSINESS MEN.
BILLHEADS
— FROM —
THREE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND.
— AT —

THE COLONIST OFFICE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Commercial and Book Work,
— AND —
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING
AT LOWEST RATES.

FURNITURE.
JOHN WEILER,
FORT STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE best factories in the East several carloads of WALNUT AND ASH

FURNITURE
Which for Workmanship and Design are unsurpassed in this province.

BEDROOM SUITES,
EXTENSION AND PARLOR TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS, BOOKCASES,
WRITING DESKS, ETC.

Also, several large quantities of CHAIRS of all kinds from a Kitchen to a first-class Parlor and Office Chair.

Also, REJD CHAIRS and ROCKERS.
Further, a complete line of the Latest Style of **WALLPAPER,**
WITH ARTISTIC DECORATIONS.

Always on hand, the most extensive choice of **CROCKERY & GLASSWARE**
Platedware, Cutlery, Lamps and Chandeliers.

Further, CARPETS of all kinds, Cocos and Hemp and Chinese Matting, Oilcloths and Linoleum.

Intending purchasers are cordially invited to visit my establishment, examine goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere and I am sure they will not regret it, as they will save money if they favor me with their custom.

227 A Liberal Discount on IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENTS
apls **JOHN WEILER.**

FURNITURE
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

J. SEHL,
HAVING FITTED UP HIS NEW FACTORY with the latest improved Machinery, and employing only first class white mechanics who spend their earnings amongst us instead of sending the money out of the country, he is enabled to sell his furniture from the plainest to the most luxurious description at such EXTREMELY LOW PRICES as will make it to your advantage to encourage home industry.

BEDROOM SUITES FROM \$15 UP
Extension Dining Tables from \$7.00 up
Spring and Hair Mattresses, and the celebrated Woven Wire Mattresses at half the price of

Also ON HAND—A large stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleum, Matting, Door Mats, Children's Carriages, Bird cages, Window Shades and Cornices, Pictures, Drawings and Frames, &c., of the latest patterns, wholesale and retail.

FACTORY: On Laurel Point, Government St. J. SEHL.
SALESHOON—311 Government St. J. SEHL.

CARPETS,
TAPETRY and BRUSSELS,
Cocoa Matting,
PLAIN and FANCY,
BUCKETS, FRYPANS,
— AT —
R. C. JANION,
IMPERIAL
FEDERATION LEAGUE
LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

THE OFFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the branch for correspondence and other purposes.

The publications of the League may be seen there and all Colonial papers received are filed for reference.

The Committee will be glad of communications upon all matters of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly offered by the Hon. Secretary respecting the League and its objects.

DR. JORDAN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
751 MARKET STREET.
GO TO LEARN HOW TO AVOID disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private Office, 211 Geary street. Consultation of Lead Manhood and all diseases of men. 25c Sent for look. mh3 1m

NOTICES.
Administrator's Notice.
IN THE ESTATE OF DANIEL McDONALD, LATE OF VICTORIA, B. C., AND SEATTLE, KING CO., WASH. TER. U. S., DECEASED, INTEREST.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO OR HAVING in possession money or other personalty belonging to the above estate are hereby required to pay or hand over same respectively to me, and all claims against the estate are to be presented to me for settlement.
E. M. JOHNSON, Administrator.
Office—Bastion and Government sts., Victoria, B. C. February 2nd, 1886. fe23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF MY INTENTION to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria for a license to sell by retail ale, beer, porter and spirituous liquors at the brick premises situated on the west side of Store street, between Johnson and Cornmarket streets and formerly known as Everett's Exchange, in the City of Victoria.
JAMES WALLACE, Administrator.
Dated at Victoria, 27th day of Feb., 1886. fe23 2w

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debt incurred by any person assuming to act for him, unless specially authorized (by writing signed by him) to incur the same.
A. O. WEST, Yalo, B.C. fe21

DENTISTRY.
T. J. JONES, L. D. S.,
GRADUATE AND MEMBER OF ROYAL College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Moody's Block, corner Yates and Broad streets.
227 All Dental Operations performed in a skillful manner.
Has been 23 years engaged in dental practice.

A. C. WEST, SURGEON DENTIST.
ALL OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN A SKILLFUL manner. Dental Rooms—Denny's building, Government street. mh3 1m

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THE CITY OF LONDON
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OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
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SOUTH BRITISH AND NATIONAL FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
ATNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CO
Assets, \$27,000,000
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Institution, 1886.
FOR INSURING HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacture and all kinds of Stock, Ships in port, Harbor or Dock and the Cargoes of such ships; also, Ships building or repairing, Barges or other Vessels, on navigable rivers and canals, and Goods on board such vessels through out Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Colonies, from loss or damage by fire.

SUBSCRIBED AND INVESTED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
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GOVERNMENT ST., BET. JOHNSON & PANDORA VICTORIA, B. C.,
CARRIAGE MAKER, BLACKSMITH AND HORSESHOER.
General Jobbing and Repairing done with the utmost dispatch.

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You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated "Vitalic Belt" with Electric Suspenders. Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing
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Etc., Etc., E

Also, FURNISH STONE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
DOUGLAS STREET, BET. CORCORAN and FISCARD.
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ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.
fe27 mh3 1m

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We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Samples will be sent free by applying to L. & E. WERTHEIMER, 300 and 300 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.
The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. yd1w

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WHARF STREET.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR FURS AND DEER SKINS.
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